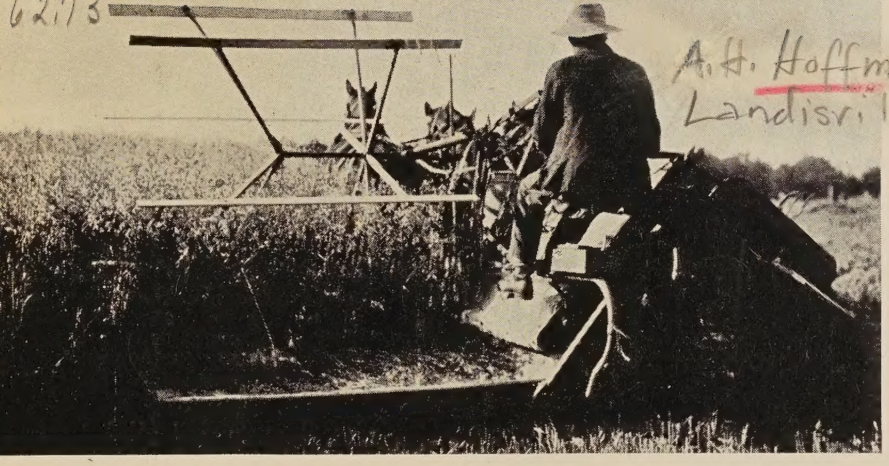

Librarian
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

Spring SEED FACTS . . . Leading the way toward Harvest SATISFACTION!

Issued in the interests of the thousands of Farm Folks whose good will and patronage through all these years are warmly appreciated here at Hoffman Seed Headquarters.

THE CALL FOR 1947 CROPS TO PROVIDE MEAT AND MILK REQUIREMENTS CAUSES

BIG SEED DEMAND

Whatever any man's farm can be made to produce this year should certainly be grown. There's a hungry market everywhere. Take oats . . . maybe a few extra acres of them on your farm will help do an essential job . . . right there. Here are some helpful seed oat suggestions—based on experience.

Hoffman "VICTORY" Oats Still a Favorite on Many Farms

Early this month a Mifflin County (Pa.) customer (J. R. Runk) called here . . . and spoke about his satisfaction with Hoffman Victory Oats. Reported what he said was a "perfect stand, heavy heads, stood up so well, right to harvest." And added that the grain he threshed from it weighed 42 pounds per bushel . . . and its yield was many bushels ahead of his other oats.

Reports of that sort have been coming here steadily through anyway 20 years. "Victory" is a good oats—no doubt about it. Grows large spreading heads . . . thick, tall straw . . . and makes more straw than some other oats. Grain is heavy. Kernels of large size, thin hull . . . beautiful white seed.

There is a limited quantity of Certified Victory seed still unsold. And some of the uncertified. Both of truly high quality. Very prompt orders are urged. See price list, page 3.

Confidence in "VICLAND" Oats as an Extra-Producing type

In 1946, same as through previous years, there were many fine crops of Vicland Oats. Some sections, hit by a scourge of root-rot blight, suffered heavy oat crop losses, including Vicland fields. This trouble was reported as influenced by weather conditions. Authorities urge that treating oat seed with Ceresan will help offset such disease trouble should it strike again.

No question but that Vicland was bred as a variety resistant to many types of disease—and has proven its ability in that respect. And the yield record of Vicland through many years has been outstanding . . . one Ohio patron just two weeks ago reported a better-than-90-bushel-per-acre turnout this year. Gains of 10 to 15 bushels over other oats have often been reported. That's why so many folks, knowing of its inherent cropping ability, retain their confidence in Vicland Oats . . . why Hoffman sales are again running ahead on Vicland, over other types. All Hoffman Vicland seed, the certified and uncertified Vicland, has been treated with Ceresan before you get it.

Supply is not large—maybe not large enough. But will take care of several more calls, provided they come quickly. Order at once!

Your "trial bag" of "CLINTON" Oats

Have you ordered it?

Too bad there isn't more of this fine variety for everybody. (It was good luck to get even this very small supply.) Reports from all sources are very encouraging. We secured this small quantity specially so our friends could plant 25 pounds alongside their other oats to watch its performance, test its value.

If you want a bag, don't wait, order it NOW, along with your other seeds . . . 25-pound bag, $5.50.

WEALTH OF GRASS MIXTURES available today for all Hay, Pasture and Silage Purposes

Contrasted to his father's experience, today's farmer has a wealth of grass combinations available to meet both the purpose intended and the land available.

After a lapse of several years, for instance, during which enough right seed was not available, Hoffman Northwest Alfalfa is back on the market. Old-timers remember the long stands and heavy cuttings from this Hoffman seed. Some of today's growers are mixing with this Hoffman Northwest a quantity of Brome Grass (of the right type), which helps particularly for hay or pasture during the summer heat and in long dry spells.

CLOVERS ADD VERSATILITY

Good Ladino seed is available this year. This useful clover is the "yeast" (sown at only a pound to the acre) for many an excellent recipe for high-production pasture hay and silage (see page 8 of 1947 Catalog). Ladino is good also in combination with other grasses such as orchard to lengthen the life of old stands. And the poultry man finds Ladino the answer to a prayer for more proteins and vitamins on the range.

Good quality Red Clover seed and Alsike this year add further to versatility. And figures are available to prove that Red—even at today's prices for good clean seed of high germination—is relatively no more costly than years ago.

Rye Grass—once considered useful only as a cover crop—is

(Continued on page 2, column 3)

NON-STOP RESEARCH pays big dividends to corn growers in the east

Pick any state in the East from Virginia to Massachusetts; select a farm of any size on any type of ground; and you can truthfully say to the owner of that farm, "Today you can have a corn crop on your farm that is 20, 30, perhaps up to 50% greater than you got 10 years ago, because of the continuous research which Hoffman and Funk G research men are conducting."

Many people are not aware of the great significance to corn growers in this territory in the vast program for better corn that Hoffman has been operating since 1936.

Yet thousands of corn growers have benefited. With no more effort in the planting. With—in many cases—less effort in the harvesting, with less cultivation, they have gotten huge increases in yield. They no longer have to wait every third or fourth year for a satisfactory corn crop —they get it **every** year! They no longer need fear those August storms that used to level the corn field, or those long dry spells that used to shrivel the stalks in the field. These elements may still affect their crop but through this Hoffman Funk G research, their effects have been minimized. Look at the bottom of pages 12 and 13 of the Hoffman 1947 Catalog. See how few years since 1938 could have been called good corn years. Yet in each of those years the users of Funk G Hybrids were rightly bragging about their crops.

WHAT'S BEHIND THIS RECORD?

First, the basic breeding program behind these Funk G Hybrids has produced certain characteristics to combat all the situations—short of catastrophe—that it will meet. Great, heavy root systems, thick food-carrying stalks, a great food-manufacturing leaf structure. Second, continuous research by Hoffman has paved the way for the selection of **the right** Funk G Hybrid for each grower. This research extends to every section and benefits every section. Hoffman experiments succeeded in developing a hybrid that assured a corn yield for Northern Pennsylvania and New York, something they could never be sure of before. This may not interest the grower in the "heavy" sections such as Southeastern Pennsylvania and Maryland. But he has benefited, too. The first Funk G Hybrids he planted were better than any corn he ever had before. The Funk G Hybrid he plants today beats his first hybrid by just as much.

This effort is going on continuously. The better Funk G Hybrids that will be used five years from now exist today only in the specifications established by research.

Thus, the man who grows Funk G Hybrids is **always** sure of getting the latest benefits of intensive corn research in his corn field **every** year.

TIME FOR *YOU* TO ORDER THESE BENEFITS *NOW!*

If you want the benefits of this great research effort, time to act is now. If you want high yield and safe maturity in your crib corn or extra feed value in your silage, don't wait.

Assure yourself of standability against the storms this summer, of disease resistance, of easier-to-husk, short-shanked ears by having experienced corn men select **your** Funk G Hybrid now.

Les Hug, chief of Hoffman research effort, examines results in a Proving Ground harvest.

Wealth of Grass Mixtures

(Continued from page 1, col. 4)

now playing an even bigger rôle in starting grass stands and in extending their useful life for pasture purposes.

SHORTAGES NEED NOT HURT

Good Blue grass is short this year. But you needn't delay starting a field this year because of this shortage. Consider some of the other grasses available. Orchard grass, Brage Orchard grass, Brome grass (of the right type) offer new possibilities.

And for emergency pastures, to take care of a bigger herd, one of the types of Sudan grass (see page 22 of the 1947 Catalog) offers a quick—and highly nutritious—answer.

With a wealth of new possibilities available today, Hoffman has made a special study of combinations, consulting with Experiment Station and County Agents. The starting point of any combination is good seed, well cleaned, vigorous and high in germination. Careful attention to sources has secured this seed. Equipment to produce a thorough mix is in operation at Landisville.

If you want a good grass formula, write us about your purpose and the kind of land available. Hoffman is ready to help you in any way—either with your own formula or one we recommend — delivering your blend mixed and ready to sow.

This service costs you no more than you would pay for good seed from any source.

Manuring Pastures

Hundreds of acres of old permanent pastures now producing poorly could nearly double in their production—by manuring. Good practice to put barnyard manure to about a fourth of the old pasture each year. Stock won't graze there until the manure has disintegrated. This gives the grass a chance to come along. One recommendation is about 6 tons per acre. Excess straw could be raked off with a hay rake after drying.

Drilling Fertilizer

Deep drilling of fertilizer hastens solution by putting the fertilizer in moist soil, it's below the seeds and plants, therefore can't injure them; it's not disturbed by shallow cultivation.

Liming Helps

Benefits of liming—more vigorous growth of legumes—corrects soil acidity and increases amount of available calcium and magnesium—increases population of desirable soil bacteria—makes possible better rotations, improving soil organic matter and tilth—greatly increases capacity to produce protein feeds.

Cut Silage Corn When?

The Indiana Experiment Station finds the right time to be "when the kernels are dented but not hard." If cut earlier when ears are in the milk stage, their analyses showed only 69% as much dry matter present . . . only 66% as much crude protein . . . only 43% nitrogen, free extract . . . only 23% as much fat. Since dry matter is the part that carries the feed, the rest is simply water.

SCIENCE Benefits Farm —and Farmer

The farming industry is awakening to the close partnership between its production and marketing problems and developments in the scientific world.

Every reader is familiar with the legume inoculants which spur growths and build nitrogen in the soil. The new developments of DDT and poison ivy killers that help him eliminate age-old enemies are harbingers of other farm aids science has in store to take some more of the gamble out of crop raising.

Not so visible to many readers today is the tremendous market science is building for farm products. Latest development, for instance, is Rutin—a material used today in treating cases of high blood pressure. Once secured in small quantities from flue-cured tobacco, it can now be obtained more cheaply and easily from green buckwheat. It is estimated about 50,000 acres will be required yearly to supply the need.

Plastics, born in the chemical laboratory, are taking more and more farm products, and this need could triple overnight as scientists find new ways of utilizing these products.

Soy bean meal—once grown wholly for feed—now has a big plastics market. Should wood pulp continue to diminish, the whole acreage of soy beans today might not be great enough to meet the plastics need.

Corn cobs—once burned—are today being ground and used in plastics and in removing carbon and oil deposits from airplane engines.

The time is coming when there may be no peaks and valleys in marketability of farm products. With a waiting market to take up supplies, consumer prices will likely hold up, with surpluses representing an extra dividend for good weather or expert farming.

When this day comes, the destruction of thousands of bushels of potatoes to maintain a price level will be looked upon as a ridiculous procedure.

Borer Control

Clean up the corn fodder and stalks. Best to disc it down in fall or early spring. Fodder should then be plowed under so not one part of it protrudes from the soil. It is in the stalk and cob that the corn borer lives during winter. If completely covered by several inches soil, it is eliminated. Corn left in the crib should be put through the hammer mill, or immediately after shelling in the spring burn the cobs.

Clean-ups should be organized on a community-wide basis.

Cutworm Poison Bait

Twenty pounds or so per acre. Scatter late afternoon or evening. Mix about 5 pounds bran with ¼ pound Paris green. Dilute about a pint cheap molasses with a pint of water. Then mix all together. Add enough more water to make mixture crumbly moist.

Is also effective against fall army worms.

Some Thoughts about POULTRY and the DAIRY

Why Mow the Range?

First, to keep the grasses in a young, palatable and succulent condition. Second, unless the range mixture is kept down, the birds will not range over it and graze readily. Pullets will not go through tall masses of plant growth.

Vitamin A

Vitamin A requirements of chickens can be met entirely by good quality deep yellow corn and a dark green low fiber alfalfa meal. An ample ration would include 25% to 30% corn in the mash and 50% in the scratch grains, along with 5% alfalfa meal in the mash.

Splendid Record

Twenty-five years ago the average laying hen in New Jersey produced 63 eggs annually. Since that time production has climbed to 145. Improved breeding, feeding, disease control and rearing methods for replacement stock have all been important factors in this fine record.

Less Space

Some men now feel that less space is required for laying hens than formerly believed. They say white leghorns can thrive with 3 square feet per bird instead of the usual 4. This means an average 20-by-20-foot laying house unit can accommodate 135 pullets instead of 100.

"Baloney" Cows

There is too much "baloney" on some dairy farms. We should replace these "baloney" cows with young, sound, efficient milk producers.

Not Too Much!

Buckwheat should not make up a large proportion of the feed for poultry and dairy cattle. It can be used in poultry scratch up to 20%. 20% also seems to be about the top limit in dairy feed . . . more than that makes a rather heavy, unpalatable mixture and may give some animals a rash. Average analyses of Buckwheat is about 11.9% protein; 2.4% fat; 10.3% fiber.

Freshening Time

Investigations made by the Bureau of Dairy Industry from dairy herd improvement association records revealed cows freshening in the fall or winter returned 10% more income than those freshening in March, April and May. Fall freshening had a 14% advantage in return over summer freshening.

Thyroprotein Mastitis

Medium producers seem just as likely to develop the disease as high producers. The linking of it with high production is probably because better cows are kept in the herd longer, and have a much greater chance of developing it. Also, the greater mammary development of good, mature cows makes mechanical injuries to the udder more likely.

HOFFMAN SPROUTS

Two old favorites are doing a big business this year—Hoffman Economical Mixture (about ½ Red Clover, ¼ Alsike and ¼ Timothy) and A & T Mixture (about 20% Alsike, 80% Timothy). They are good buys at today's prices.

★ ★

A customer just wrote, "I don't know what the situation is on Rye grass, but after reading your catalog I know I'm going to be using it in a lot of places. Send me several bushels."

Maybe YOU ought to read page 9 (catalog) again.

★ ★

Don't forget to order Hoffman Inoculant, Ceresan, Semesan Bel with your seeds. Each is a gilt-edged investment.

★ ★

Silage varieties of Funk G Hybrids are moving fast this year. Indication that herds are expected to increase.

★ ★

If you have a small area you want to turn into a money crop, consider Hoffman sweet corn. There's always a market and the price has been good.

★ ★

Wise potato growers will continue their normal production this year, unaffected by the surplus of last season.

Another wise step: Plant this splendid Hoffman tuber-unit stock — it will pay you.

★ ★

In spite of spectacular increases in Brome grass, Orchard and other grasses, Timothy orders continue to come in as usual. The quality of Hoffman "Famous Choice" is widely known.

★ ★

With the wheat support given by Uncle Sam, how about putting some acreage into spring wheat? The need abroad is tremendous.

★ ★

So many letters received here start off, "I sure am glad Hoffman Northwest Alfalfa is back. I certainly had some wonderful stands from your vigorous seed and I'm encouraged to sow Alfalfa again."

PRICES . . . March 24, 1947

Hoffman Quality SEEDS

Bags are Free. Freight paid on shipments of 200 lbs. or more if your freight station is in Pa., N. J., W. Va., N. Y., Md., Del., Ohio, Mass., Conn., R. I., Va.

(When ordering less than ½ bushel of any item, please figure the "Per Lb." quotation.)

ALFALFA

(60 lbs. per bu.)	Per Lb.	Per Bu.
Hoffman "Northwest"	$0.60	$34.00
"Kansas" Alfalfa	.52	30.00
"Grimm Type"	.61	35.00

CLOVERS

(60 lbs. per bu.)	Per Lb.	Per Bu.
Mammoth (Sapling)	$0.61	$35.50
Red Clover	.62	36.00
Alsike Clover	.57	33.00
Sweet Clover	.20	11.75
Sweet Clover—Yellow Blossom	.20	11.75
Crimson Clover	.27	16.00

	1 to 14 lbs.	15 to 49 lbs.	50 lbs. & over
Ladino Clover	$2.30	$2.25	$2.20
White Dutch Clover	1.30	1.25	1.20
Wild White Clover	1.75	1.70	1.65
Birdsfoot Trefoil	2.45	2.40	2.35

TIMOTHY

(45 lbs. per bu.)	Per Bu.
"Farmer's Choice"	$5.20

CLOVER & TIMOTHY (Mixed)

Economical Mixture	(56 lbs.)	$24.40
Alsike and Timothy	(45 lbs.)	8.20

HOFFMAN INOCULANT (Postpaid)

	1 bu.	2½ bu.
For Alfalfa and Sweet Clover	$0.50	$1.00
For Red Clovers, Alsike, Crimson	.50	$1.00
	2 bu.	5 bu.	25 bu.
For Soy Beans	$0.30	$0.55	$2.50
	1 bu.	100 lbs.
For Canada Peas, Vetch	$0.35	$0.55
For Lespedeza	(100 lbs.)	$0.50
	2 bu.	5 bu.
For Cow Peas	$0.30	$0.55

HOFFMAN OATS

(32 lbs. per bu.)	Up to 14 bu.	15 bu. to 49	50 bu. & over
"Victory" Type @	$1.95	$1.90	$1.85
"Vicland" Type	1.95	1.90	1.85
"Victory" Certified	2.30	2.25	2.20
"Vicland" Certified	2.20	2.15	2.10
Swedish Type	1.80	1.75	1.70
"Marion" (note below)	2.30	2.25	2.20

"Marion"—heavy-yielding white oat. Bred at Iowa Exp. Station. Is resistant to root-rot blight, crown-rust, and leaf and stem rusts. Straw about 6" taller than Vicland. In 42 Iowa trials last season, averaged 12 bu. more per acre than Tama. Adapted to most soils. . . . Supply very small. Order quickly.

"CLINTON" OATS (Certified)

Special TRIAL OFFER—good only while extremely small supply lasts.
25-pound Bag $5.50

BARLEY & GRAINS

		Per Bu.
"Wisconsin 38" (Velvet)	(48 lbs.)	$2.95
"Alpha" (2-row Type)	(48 lbs.)	3.10
Spring Wheat (Marquis)	(60 lbs.)	3.50
Spring Rye	(56 lbs.)	3.30
Speltz	(40 lbs.)	2.85
Buckwheat	(48 lbs.)	2.80
Tartary Buckwheat	(48 lbs.)	3.40

"CERESAN" For Oats, Barley, Wheat

1 Pound Treats 32 Bushels (Postpaid)
1 lb. ..... $0.90 4 lbs. $3.00

SEED POTATOES

(Certified Seed)	1 to 3 sax	(100-lb. sack) 4 to 9 sax	10 sax & more
"Green Mountain" @	$4.80	$4.65	$4.55
"Irish Cobbler"	4.80	4.65	4.55
"Sebago"	4.80	4.65	4.55
"Katahdin"	4.80	4.65	4.55
"Russet" (Mich.)	4.95	4.80	4.75

"SEMESAN BEL" For Seed Potatoes

1 Lb. Treats 60 to 80 Bushels—(Postpaid)
1 lb...$1.83 4 lbs...$6.33 2 oz...$0.35

LESPEDEZA

	Up to 99 lbs.	100 to 499 lbs.	500 lbs. & over
Korean Type	$0.12½	$0.12	$0.11
Sericea Type	.28	.27	.26

FUNK G HYBRID CORN

(Treated with Semesan Jr.)

	1 bu.	½ bu.
Large Rounds	$6.50	$3.25
Regular Rounds	7.75	3.88
Small Rounds	7.75	3.88
Flat Kernels	9.90	4.95

ALL Kernel sizes YIELD ALIKE. Using the proper planter-plates (and that is a necessity, whichever type seed is being planted) permits a saving in seed cost, by use of Round-Kernel Seed.

"CROW REPELLENT" (Postpaid)

1 bu...$0.60 2 bu...$1.00 4 bu...$1.75

SEED CORN

(Open-Pollinated Types)

(56 lbs. per bu.)	Per Bu.
Lancaster County Sure Crop	$4.40
Early Yellow Dent	4.40
Improved Leaming	4.35
Long's Champion Yellow	4.35
Golden Queen	4.40
Early Leaming	4.40

SOY BEANS

(60 lbs. per bu.)	Up to 9 bu.	10 to 29	30 & over
Wilson Black Type @	$4.20	$4.15	$4.10
Kingwa	4.45	4.40	4.35
Lincoln	4.75	4.70	4.65
Manchu Type	4.50	4.45	4.40
Cayuga	4.85	4.80	4.75

HOFFMAN LAWN SEED

	Lb.
In Quantities Up to 19 lbs.	$0.90
20 lbs. to 99 lbs.	.87
100 lbs. and over	.85
Hoffman Shady Lawn Seed	.95

HOFFMAN RYE GRASS

(24 lbs. per bu.)

In lots of 1 to 9 bushels @	$3.20
In lots of 10 to 24 bushels	3.15
In lots of 25 bushels and over	3.10

GRASSES

	Lbs. in a bu.	Per lb.	Per bu.
Kentucky Blue	14	$1.15	$15.95
Canada Blue	14	1.00	13.90
Fancy Red Top	32	.27	8.35
Orchard	14	.29	3.95
Meadow Fescue	24	.42	9.75
Perennial Rye	24	.26	6.00
Brome (Lincoln type)	14	.42	5.75
Permanent Pasture Mxt.	32	.49	15.50
Tall Meadow Oat	14	.49	6.65
Tall (Alta) Fescue		(per lb.)	.85
Creeping Red Fescue		(per lb.)	.90
Chewings Fescue		(per lb.)	.90

SUDAN GRASS

	Up to 150 lbs.	150 to 499 lbs.	500 lbs. & over
Regular Type @	$0.13	$0.12½	$0.12
"Sweet" Sudan	.19	.18	.17
"Tift" Sudan	.19	.18	.17

PEAS

(60 lbs. per bu.)	Per Bu.
Canada Field Peas	$6.80
Cow Peas	7.50

FORAGE CROP SEEDS

Millet—Japanese	(32 lbs.)	$3.40
Millet—Golden	(48 lbs.)	4.75
Millet—Hungarian	(48 lbs.)	4.95
Atlas Sorgo	(50 lbs.)	5.65
Sorghum	(50 lbs.)	6.25
Spring Vetch	(50 lbs.)	6.50
Winter Vetch	(60 lbs.)	14.00
Hog Pasture Mixture	(per lb.)	.11
Rape Seed	(per lb.)	.22
Cow Horn Turnip	(per lb.)	.75

HOFFMAN SWEET CORN

	POSTPAID PRICES 1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Golden Bantam	$0.35	$0.65	$1.45	$2.65
Stowell's Evergreen	.35	.65	1.45	2.65
Golden Cross Bantam (Hybrid)	.55	1.00	2.35	4.30
Ioana (Hybrid)	.55	1.00	2.35	4.30
Evergreen (White Hybrid)	.60	1.10	2.50	4.80
Lincoln (Hybrid)	.55	1.00	2.35	4.30

MORE GRAIN—MORE MILK

A study by the U. S. Department of Agricultural Economics and Dairy Husbandry on how much grain a cow can be fed to increase her milk productivity without affecting her health can be summed up in this statement. If the price of milk is relatively high, and the grain is available at normal prices (or grown on your own farm and valued at normal prices), then the average cow can be profitably fed at 120% of the standard Haecker allowance. While the cow cannot be expected to produce 20% more milk, she will give enough extra milk to make the 20% extra grain feeding handsomely profitable. The same study also showed that the cow kept up her weight on this increased grain ration, and that she is sensible in not overeating. Unless you sell your milk for processing at less than average market prices in this area, it will pay you to check into this possibility thoroughly. We suggest that you get complete information by writing to the Agricultural Experiment Station, Pennsylvania State College, for the whole story.

ALL IN THE DAY'S WORK . . .

Age Increase

Recent surveys indicate the average age of farmers is lengthening. Some sociologists find cause for alarm on the theory that younger men are not assuming agricultural responsibilities. But the statistics may be misinterpreted. As farming becomes more and more mechanical, men don't wear out as early as they once did. Power is prolonging their working years.

Changes

In colonial days 19 out of every 20 people were farmers, producing enough to supply their own needs, plus a little for the 20th person in town. During the record farm production of the war, less than 1/5 of the population was on the land. Today farmers are producing, with the help of improved machinery, twice as much per worker as in 1910.

Debts

Secretary of Agriculture Anderson pointed out recently that this year's farm income was the highest in history—almost 15 billion dollars, with farm mortgage debt around 5 billion, the lowest in 31 years. Looks like good business to apply all possible income to reducing mortgage debts to be in the best possible shape to weather any economic storm which may come along in the future.

Careful!

Shop carefully when buying surplus military equipment for farm use, advises one U.S.D.A. man. Much of it requires remodeling before it is suited for farm operations. Also check up on the availability of spare parts and servicing when needed.

Washington

George Washington, in his last message to Congress on December 7, 1796, recommended the use of public funds to aid agriculture and the establishment of boards to collect and diffuse agricultural information.

Potatoes

How spud was named. Two centuries ago S-P-U-D stood for the Society for the Prevention of Unwholesome Diet. The society was formed in protest against the introduction of potatoes into Great Britain. Potatoes were looked upon as something unfit for food.

R. F. D.

After 50 years of R. F. D. there are now 32,118 routes, covering 1,436,153 miles each day and serving about 8,000,000 rural families.

Accidents

Lives are still rationed—one to each person. Farm people should guard theirs against accidents which exact a heavy penalty.

Lights

If you worry about prowlers, both animal and human, about the farm buildings, give a thought to the installation of lights in the yard. Electric lights well placed about the premises help keep the fox, weasel, and thief a safe distance away.

Potato Men

Some potato growers are finding mixtures of orchard grass, ladino and the clovers excellent on a short rotation to add organic matter to the soil and give a luxuriant green growth to plow under.